

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

Number 8 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1842.

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WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.



| ARRIVALS. | DEPARTURES. |
|---|---|
| Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M. | Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M. |
| Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M. | Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M. |
| Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M. | Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M. |
| Stateville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 1 P. M. | Stateville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M. |
| Raleigh, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 10 P. M. | Raleigh, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 9 A. M. |
| Cherry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M. | Cherry, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M. |
| Fayetteville, Sunday and Tuesday, at 8 P. M. | Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M. |
| Mechanicville, Friday at 7 P. M. | Mechanicville, Saturday at 6 A. M. |

PROSPECTUS OF THE PATRIARCH, Or, Family Library Magazine.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES. Editorial Department superintended BY REV. E. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self-education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price \$1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for this Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprise the Editor speaks and confidently anticipates the ardent cooperation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated, it is manifestly expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Pastors, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Ester, Washington, D. C. (post paid).

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. E. W. Bailey, No 14 John Street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

FOR SALE:—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted, a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms. T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent. January 14, 1842.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be made in the year of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss S. S. Lewis, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Loans, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Price Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Charles Dickens, (Box,) Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, J. Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Lieut. G. W. Patten, Thos. Campbell, Miss Mitford, Professor Wines, E. L. Bulwer, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Maryatt, R. N. R. Penn Smith, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Professor Duglison, M. M. Michael, Miss Ellen S. Rand, George P. Morris, Mrs. Gore, Joseph R. Chandler, Miss Leslie, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Sigourney, Hon. Robert F. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington, Lucy Seymour.

TO AGENTS.—TERMS. The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will undertake to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will remit for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLUBBING. Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. Address, M'KIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

Journal of Banking.

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove uninteresting to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be—

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year. For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each. For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each. In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Monday, January 10, 1842.

This day being the day appointed for the meeting of this body, the members met in the Commons Hall, in the city of Raleigh, and were called to order by Gen. W. S. McClanahan of Granville, on whose motion THOMAS L. HYBART, a delegate from Cumberland, was called to the Chair, and THOS. LORING was appointed Secretary, pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Cumberland, it was ordered that the delegates report themselves to the Secretary for the enrolment of their names.—Whereupon the following delegates appeared: Brunswick.—Samuel N. Galloway. Camden.—Thos. W. Graves and Jas. R. Lea. Craven.—J. A. Griffin. Cumberland.—Duncan Marchison, Thos. L. Hybart, David Reid, James McKethan, Jas. Monroe, Jas. L. Bethes, Jas. McNeill, W. H. Bayne and R. Cochran. Duplin.—S. Graham. Edgecomb.—J. S. Battle, Wyatt Moye, Joshua Barnes, Jas. B. Sharpe, David Baker and S. Cooper Benjamin. Franklin.—Gideon Glenn, Jas. D. Hawkins, Jas. J. Thomas, Robert G. Jeffreys, W. Montgomery, W. A. Jeffreys and Thomas Howerton. Granville.—W. S. McClanahan, Thomas I. Hicks, W. W. Young, W. R. White, N. E. Kennedy, Thomas Miller, F. Hawkins, Jas. B. Smith and Sam'l Rodgers. Greenville.—Edwin G. Speight and T. C. Westbrook. Johnston.—J. Mah O. Watson, B. H. Toulson, Young Bridges and Uriah Bradley. Montgomery.—Edward McCallum. Moore.—John Morrison, Neill McNeill and John Thomas. Mecklenburg.—Jos. W. Ross, J. W. Hampton and Jos. H. Wheeler. New Hanover.—J. Nixon, Thos. H. Williams and James Garrison. Nash.—Bartlett Deane. Onslow.—Henry Cox and James Wallace. Orange.—Jos. Allison, Wm. N. Pratt, Wm. Horner, Williamson Parrish, Allen Parks, Nicholas Hester, John W. Hancock, H. For, John Holt, Cad. Jones, Jr., and Sidney Smith. Person.—Isaac Edwards, John E. Chambers, John Hamlet and Hiram Satterfield. Pitt.—Peter Reeves. Rowan.—John L. Henderson. Sampson.—A. B. Chesnut. Wayne.—John Evans and D. Ferguson. Warren.—Henry Fitts, Sen., W. G. Jones and William Davis.

Wake.—W. H. Haywood, Jr., Sam'l Whitaker, N. G. R. nd, J. Dunn, Allen Rogers, Sen., Wm. Dunn, John Smith, J. J. Jeffreys, Wm. Walton, Wm. Alston, Joseph Fowler, Willis Whitaker, Simon Smith, Wm. Whitaker, W. Pope, Thos. Loring, Hilory Wilder, Green Beckwith, Gaston H. Wilder, John Ziegenfuss, B. B. Smith, Peterson Dann, Benjamin Dunn and William White.

The Chair having announced the number of delegates in attendance—

On motion of Gen. Moye of Edgecomb, it was Resolved, That the officers of this Convention consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries.

Whereupon, HENRY FITTS, Sr., of Warren was elected President, JONAH O. WATSON, of Johnston and THOMAS W. GRAVES, of Caswell, Vice Presidents, and SIDNEY SMITH, of Orange, and HIRAM SATTERFIELD, of Person, Secretaries. On being conducted to the Chair by Mr. Hybart, the President addressed the Convention in an appropriate and forcible manner.

On motion of Col. Wheeler, it was Resolved, That a Standing Committee of twenty-six members be appointed by the Chair to prepare business for the action of the Convention, and to whom all subjects offered for its consideration shall be referred.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: John D. Hawkins, W. W. Young, Wyatt Moye, E. G. Speight, John Morrison, James Wallace, W. H. Haywood, J. Nixon, Sam'l N. Galloway, A. B. Chesnut, D. Reid, Sam'l Whitaker, Thomas L. Hybart, Isaac Edwards, Thos. I. Hicks, John Evans, J. A. Griffin, Edward McCallum, W. G. Jones, Cad. Jones, Jr., Gideon Glenn, J. B. Sharpe, J. R. Lea, Joseph Allison and J. H. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. Reid, it was Resolved, That the Rules of Order of the House of Commons of the last General Assembly be adopted as Rules of Order for the government of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. C. Jones, Jr., of Orange, it was Resolved, That the Hon. Robert Strange and Weldon N. Edwards, now in the city of Raleigh, be invited to take seats in this Convention.

Mr. Hybart rose and stated to the Convention that he understood that there were other members of the Democratic party now in the city, who resided beyond the County of Wake, and who were not members of the Convention; he therefore moved that they also be requested to take seats in the Convention.—Whereupon, Messrs. Borch and Murden of Chatham, and Vail and Matthias of Sampson, appeared and took seats in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Orange, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Gen. Allison, on behalf of the Committee of twenty-six, rose and stated to the Convention that it would be out of the power of the Committee to report on the subjects before it before 12 o'clock the following day, and asked leave of the Convention to report at that time.—Leave was accordingly granted.

Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Orange, then offered a resolution proposing a Convention in Salisbury, which elicited some discussion, in which Messrs. Jones, Hybart, Jones, of Warren, Wheeler, Glenn, Haywood, and Smith, of Orange, participated, which was terminated by the mover withdrawing his resolution.

The Convention was then ably and eloquently

addressed by Messrs. Strange and Edwards, and was also addressed by Mr. Smith, of Orange.

On motion of Mr. Hybart, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Glenn and Hybart, which were referred to the Committee of twenty-six; after which the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Wilder, Ziegenfuss and Loring, of Wake, in an interesting and forcible manner.

On motion of Mr. Jeffreys, of Franklin, the Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment. Gen. Allison, on behalf of the Committee of twenty-six, presented the following Report and Resolutions:

The frequent recurrence to fundamental principles of Government is essential not only to the duration of our Institutions, but to the preservation of liberty. One of these great principles, is, that a careful examination of the actions of agents who are entrusted with the affairs of the people is always useful and proper. We, a portion of the people of the State of North Carolina, have examined the principles and actions of those who conduct the present administration of our affairs and we feel much dissatisfaction when we view the open and unblushing violation of every principle and pledge by which they were elevated into power and place. We read in the inaugural address of Gen. Harrison on taking the reins of power intrusted to him by the American people, that "it was the remark of a Roman Consul in an early period of that celebrated republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former." We were led to believe that, with this most instructive page of history before him, he would profit by its useful lessons; and that some of the numerous pledges and profuse promises which deluded a conflicting and generous people, would certainly be realized.

The people were promised that in the economical habits, and patriarchal simplicity of an inmate of a log cabin, they would see the days of republican utility and rigid economy. Look at the expenditure of \$8,000 in one brief month, for furniture to be added to that which, if the Whigs were believed, already rivalled the extravagance and luxury of European monarchy. Was this a violation of the pledge? or was the promise only made to the ear, "to be broken to the hope?" Was the outlay of more than \$3,000 at the burial of the President for silk gloves, mourning scarfs, and whips and carriage hire, in strict conformity to the promise of economy and reform? Was the calling of an extra session of Congress at an enormous expense of our money, whose deliberations all ended in debates and extravagance, in faithful keeping with this promise? Was the donation of \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison, whose circumstances were by no means needy, a part and parcel of Whig economy? We were asked to the feast, and such are the articles set before us, with deep disappointment the people feel that "such is not the entertainment to which they were invited."

On the entrance of the present administration we were told that new books were opened in the Treasury, that the enormous expenses of former extravagance might be settled, and a new era in Government created. The largest outlays of Mr. Van Buren's administration never came up to thirty two millions, which President Tyler states in his annual message to be the present expenses; and while the expenses of the Government exceed its revenue so far, that the doors of Congress are beset at this moment with the earnest supplications of the Secretary of the Treasury for money to carry on the expenses of the Government. We ask the good people of every party, to consider this lamentable state of affairs; and in a spirit of perfect candor inquire if there is not something wrong which demands their scrutiny? With a country as beautiful and bounteous as any that the smile of Heaven ever blessed—with a nation of freemen as its inhabitants—at a period of profound quiet—when neither war nor famine had desolated the one or destroyed the energies of the other, we find the resources of the country cannot be made by its rulers to yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses. A kind Heaven gave us the country, but designing men have given us rulers.

When these things press upon the honest yeomanry of our country, who in all ages and in all countries suffer deeper, and longer, and more tolerably than any other class, they feel how woefully they have been betrayed, and how deep and dark have been the sins perpetrated against them. One year has not yet rolled around since Federal men and measures were in power, and the nation has already suffered enough misery for an age. If their early spring bear such blossoms, what will be the fruit? When the deceived people, in States where the elections have occurred, have demanded of these Rulers the summing of this account, and called on these faithless stewards for an account of their stewardship, how have they answered, and how have their answers been received? They reply, the act of God took from our President; thus taking impious shelter under the dispensation of providence for their own broken promises, and faithless deeds. Although Gen. Harrison is dead, is his party dead? Is Whiggery dead? or has the majority of Congress lost its power? The people from Michigan to Georgia have answered with the withering rebuke of thousands and tens of thousands of voices against them. Another excuse that these faithless agents give the people is that the President *now is*, has deceived them. If he had, it would only be paying them in their own coin. But this is untrue: for Mr. Tyler has only used his veto on a United States Bank, and that in conformity with the views long established and openly avowed. But admit he had not vetoed the Bank, would that have relieved the people? The people know that this would be no relief from the hardness of the times or the misrule of wicked and designing men. The mass of corruption that has been developed by an exposure of a Bank, once so much the idol of the Whigs, that its President, Mr. Biddle, was without any parallel, has offended the senses of every honest man, Whig or Democrat; and the grand

jury of the county in which he resides have coupled his name with that of the abandoned swindler. In looking back on the past how much has Democracy reason to be conscious of the strength and truth of her principles; and her sons rejoice in the name! In the eloquent language of "the Democratic Republican members of the Legislature of North Carolina on the 24 Jan. 1839" we read, "The history of the last six years has been but little more than a contest of the Bank and its adherents to deceive, or to compel the Government to grant a renewal of its powers. The quiet of the people has been disturbed—the order of a good government has been impeded—the purity of the press has been corrupted—the authority of the Constitution set at defiance, by the influence of the last National Bank." When just on the eve of the election of 1832, while its charter had yet years to run, led on by the pride of a Dictator, and sustained by the votes of debauches and pensioned agents in all its pomp and power, that sterling Democrat, Andrew Jackson, with an eye, which in the cause of his country never slumbered, and a hand that never trembled, told his countrymen by his veto, of its dangerous powers and corrupting influences. Many good men doubted. But how has History and experience proved the wisdom of Jackson? But in the language of the address above alluded to, "in all these things the Bank still found partisans to defend, and minions to applaud its course." First and foremost in the ranks of the former was found the present Governor of the State, JONAS M. MOOREHEAD. Who of us that witnessed the animated canvass for Governor does not recollect the graphic pictures which he drew of "hardness of the times," and that by the mismanagement of its political Doctors the whole body politic "was full of wounds and bruises and putrifying sores," and how he as a Doctor of "great practical virtue," applied a United States Bank as an emollient salve for all its woes? If his Excellency will sing the same song this summer (and he has the character of firmness) we venture to predict the election will show him that the walls of the cotton factory in Guilford will hear his music rather than the White House of Raleigh. But the people must be sensibly alive on this subject; although at this moment a majority of the nation are opposed to a Bank of the United States, yet

"We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it; 'She'll close, and be herself,' 'The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance.'"

It is not to be supposed that the great principles that animate the Democratic Party, or the faithless promises, the corrupting influences and the reckless deeds of the party in power, are to be developed in this preamble. We leave that to other and more suitable occasions. We think that the people of North Carolina demand a change of the present Executive, who came into office with promises of great benefit to the people, but who has not done a single act that merits the approval of his countrymen, and the aim and substance of whose boasted talents consists in using the patronage of the Government in creating family provision for himself and his Secretary.

1. Resolved, That the administrations both of the State and Federal Governments exhibit another lamentable instance of the truth of history that "a most striking contrast is observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former."

2. Resolved, That this Convention regard the leading measures of the Whig party at the late Extra Session of Congress as eminently unconstitutional, and subversive of the Republican principles of our Government, and justly meriting the deep and decided reprobation which they have received from the suffrages of an indignant people.

3. Resolved, That we approve of the bold, manly and patriotic opposition to those measures by the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress.

4. Resolved, That the results of the recent elections may be regarded as so many verdicts upon the issues submitted at that session, and the decisive manner in which the BALLOT BOX has been brought to the rescue of the Constitution and the public liberty is well calculated to inspire confidence in our free system of Government, based upon and sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people.

5. Resolved, That this Convention feel the strongest assurance that the coming election in this State will add another, to the long list of victories recently achieved by the Republican party.

6. Resolved, That the triumphs of the Republican party after so full and recent a development of Whig principles, afford the most favorable opportunity which ever has, or may ever again occur, to put the stamp of popular reprobation on the whole system of Federal consolidation measures, and at the same time to reform the Government, restore the Constitution, and give a permanent and undisputed ascendancy to the principles and policy which brought the Republican State Rights Party into power under the illustrious Jefferson in 1801.

7. Resolved, That to achieve these results it is necessary that the practical administration of the Government should give effect to the principles of 1801, so signally vindicated in the recent popular elections, by a strict limitation of political power; a rigid enforcement of economy in every department of the public service; a strict responsibility of public agents, and a determination to base all legislation on the principle of "Equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges none."

8. Resolved, That, believing a thorough reform of the Federal Government must proceed from and be mainly effected by the action of the Executive Department, this Convention regards it as the solemn duty of the Democratic party, when so much is at stake, to be governed in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, solely in reference to his qualifications, viewed in connection with the great objects to be accomplished—that we should select the man, whoever he may be, whose thorough knowledge, consummate judgment, and deep devotion to the old and cherished principles of the Republican Faith, shall make him most able in effecting a complete re-organization of these principles, and in permanently engraving them on the practical administration of the Government.

9. Resolved, That in our opinion, the best means of effecting such a selection without agitating the Presidential question, or putting forward the names of particular individuals as candidates

is to submit the question to the cool and deliberate judgment which the people are now forming of public men and measures, in the contest which is going on between the antagonist principles of the two great parties which divide the country—leaving the selection to be made at a proper time, by the fair and unbiased expression of the Republican party, in such mode as may be deemed most advisable.

10. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Convention, That the interests as well as the wishes of the People of North Carolina, demand a change in the Chief Magistracy of the State: That we believe the best and lasting interests of the Republic will be promoted by the election of a Governor who will administer the State Government so as to ensure fidelity in those appointed to office—who will appoint one to office, but men who are constitutionally eligible—who will rigidly enforce economy in the public expenditures, thereby diminishing the taxes of the people—who has capacity and independence fearlessly and faithfully to perform each Executive duty, and who has a sympathy in principle and feeling with the people.

11. *Resolved*, therefore, That this Convention, in conformity with the public sentiment as expressed in the primary meetings of the people, doth nominate LOUIS D. HENRY, of Cumberland county, for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina at the ensuing election, having the highest respect for his talents and moral worth, and unwavering confidence in the soundness of his political faith, and in his devotion to the best interests of the State.

12. *Resolved*, That a committee of six be appointed to carry the above into effect, and inform Mr. HENRY of this nomination, and request his acceptance; and that they be authorized to furnish copies of the same to the Democratic press of the State.

13. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Convention, That good faith as well as legal obligation requires that the banking institutions in North Carolina should resume specie payments without delay; for this Convention cannot recognize any just principle in the position that it is dishonest in individuals to refuse the payment of their just debts, while an other portion of individuals may, as corporations, refuse the payment of their debts.

14. *Resolved*, That the dividing Bank profits, while the Banks are in a state of suspension, is violative of the just rights of their creditors and tends to the encouragement of an immoral disregard to the sacred character of contracts.

15. *Resolved*, That a Committee of four be appointed to draft an Address to the People of North Carolina; and that the said committee report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, to be held at Salisbury, on the 20th day of May next.

16. *Resolved*, That John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, J. C. McConaughy, Burton Craig, Ovidius M. Smith, Charles F. Fisher, Geo. L. Smith, John Shaver, A. Henderson and Henry W. Connor, be appointed a Committee of Invitation to invite the nominee in this Convention, and other friends of Democracy of our country, to assemble and consult on measures for the public good, and in order that the people may hear both sides and judge between them.

Which being read—
Mr. Haywood of Wake, rose and objected to certain portions of the Report, which gave rise to a very animated and able discussion, in which Mr. Haywood opposed and Messrs. Wheeler, Hybart and Allison sustained the Report.

The Report and Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

When the Resolution nominating Louis D. Henry of Cumberland as a Candidate for Governor was read, it was received by Convention with enthusiastic applause.

The Chair then announced the names of the following gentlemen, to constitute the Committee to inform Mr. HENRY of his nomination; Gen. Allison of Orange, Col. Jones of Warren, Gen. Moxe of Edgecombe, Col. Hicks of Granville, G. Glenn of Franklin, and Edward McCollum of Montgomery; and

On motion of C. Jones, jr., the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention were added to this Committee.

The Chair then announced the following Committee to prepare an address to be reported to the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th May next—Thomas L. Hybart, J. H. Wheeler, Cad. Jones, jr., and M. Hoke.

The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Committee of Correspondence: Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, Weldon N. Edwards, Charles Fisher, Thos. N. Cameron, Laughlin Rutledge, W. Avery, (Barker) Geo. Bower, (Ash) Thomas L. Hybart, Cad. Jones, jr., G. C. Moore, David Reid, Joseph W. Hampton, Wm. A. Blount, A. W. Melrose, Gabriel Holmes, sen., Thos. I. Pasture, Stephen W. Fox, Barton Grange. On motion the Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Gen. Graves of Caswell, it was ordered that 5,000 copies of the proceedings of this Convention be printed for distribution. On offering this Resolution, Gen. Graves made an animated speech which elicited bursts of applause from the Convention. Cad. Jones, jr., Esq. of Orange, was then called upon and addressed the Convention in a humorous and eloquent speech, in which he made a happy allusion to the recent Democratic triumph throughout the Union.

Mr. Hybart of Cumberland was next called on, and in an eloquent manner congratulated the Convention on the bright prospects before them—returning the thanks of his country for the distinguished honor of selecting one of her most talented and brilliant sons for the Candidate of the Democracy. He narrated the political history of Mr. HENRY—his deep devotion to the cause of free principles and democracy—his gallant bearing in every contest, and offered the assurance that the banner of Democracy would never be tarnished in his hands.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Cumberland, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The Convention was then addressed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Loring.
Agreed that this Convention now adjourn, to meet in Salisbury, on the 20th May next; and that all the Counties in this State be requested to send delegates to that Convention.

HENRY FITTS,

President.

JOSIAH O. WATSON,

THOS. W. GRAVES,

Vice Presidents.

SIDNEY SMITH,

H. SATTERFIELD,

Secretaries.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

Friday, January 14, 1842.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

The main question was first put on concurring in two verbal amendments, and carried. Secondly, on the amendments moved by Mr. Gilmer, and carried in Committee, striking out the provisions of the bill, and inserting the following:

"Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes that may be issued under the authority of this act, shall be deemed and taken as so much of the loan of 12 millions, authorized by the act of July 1841. Carried, yeas 105, nays 102.

Mr. McKay asked leave of the House to submit an amendment, providing that the Government shall only receive the notes of such Banks as shall receive the Treasury Notes at par. The amendment being objected to, was not received.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and was read the third time, when,

Mr. Saunders moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report an amendment suspending the operation of the act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the States, and to pledge the same to the redemption of the Treasury Notes now authorized to be issued.

Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question, setting aside the motion of Mr. Saunders, which was seconded by the House.

The main question—on the passage of the bill—was then taken and decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 129, nays 89. So the bill was passed.

The Speaker called for petitions from Kentucky.

Mr. Thompson presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, setting forth the arrest of certain citizens of the United States who were going from Texas to Santa Fe, by the military forces of Mexico,—that some had been put to death and others treated in the most cruel manner; and calling upon the United States Government to interfere in behalf of these men. And further, that the United States demand of Mexico, in the further progress of the war with Texas, to observe the usages of civilized nations in the treatment of prisoners.

Mr. T. moved to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Marshall submitted a resolution asking the President to communicate to Congress all the information in his possession in relation to the subject.

Mr. Wood moved to include in the resolution the case of the American patriots imprisoned at Van Deman's Land.

After some objection the amendment was agreed to and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

Petitions were then presented and after some further business unimportant—

The House adjourned.

Saturday, January 15.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Linn Boyd presented a petition from Kentucky, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report at two o'clock to-day, and in execution of the order of the House, passed on the 8th instant, a bill to repeal the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy through the United States, passed the 6th of August, 1841. Upon this resolution, Mr. B. moved the previous question.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. B. again called for the previous question.

Mr. Cave Johnson desired his friend from Kentucky to modify his resolution so as to direct the committee to report instantly to the House.

Mr. Winthrop moved to lay the petition and instructions on the table.

After some discussion and much confusion.

The question was taken on Mr. Winthrop's motion to lay the subject on the table, and

Mr. Cave Johnson having called for the yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative—yeas 103, nays 113.

After some conversation, Mr. Boyd modified his resolution, so as to require the committee to report instantly, instead of at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Granger moved to lay the whole subject on the table—yeas 97, nays 115.

Mr. Chittenden moved an adjournment: rejected: yeas 69, nays 154.

The previous question was then carried—yeas 113, nays 88.

Mr. Tomlinson moved an adjournment: rejected: yeas 54, nays 145.

Mr. Granger rose to a point of order, and inquired whether the resolution being modified, so as to require a report instantly, it did not require a vote of two thirds to pass it.

The Chair thought not.

Mr. Granger then called for the yeas and nays on the main question, which were ordered, and resulted yeas 116, nays 99.

So the resolution of instructions was adopted.

Mr. Marshall and several others then called for the report.

Mr. Granger rose and asked whether the Committee on the Judiciary could report the bill in the face of the order passed by a vote of two thirds, and thus override the regular business of the House.

[Cries from several:] the report is the regular business.]

Mr. John C. Clark called for the regular business, which was the reception of petitions under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wise said that as one of the majority who had passed the order requiring the committee on the Judiciary to report instantly he had a right to demand of that committee, that they should now present their report in obedience to the order of the House, and he accordingly did call on their chairman to make his report forthwith.

After some remarks upon the point of order involved, from Messrs. John C. Clark, Barnard, Barnell, the Speaker, and Wise, and a great deal of uproar and confusion,

Mr. Saunders said that as one of the Judiciary Committee, he was prepared to obey the order of the House, and asked leave to report the bill now.

[Cries of no, no; I object, I object.]

After some remarks from Messrs. Cushing, Wise, Fillmore, and the Speaker,

Mr. Profit rose and made a few remarks, which were not heard at the Reporter's desk in consequence of the noise and confusion that prevailed.

Mr. Fillmore interrupted him; but

The Speaker said the gentleman from Indiana was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Profit said that he concurred with the gentleman from Virginia, that the question required no motion. The order was imperative, and the re-

port was the regular business of the House, and the committee was bound to comply with it. The majority had passed the order, and yet the minority attempted to override it.

Mr. Randolph interrupted Mr. P. and called him to order.

Mr. Profit. Ay, call to order as much as you please; that is about your speed; will the gentleman state his point of order.

Mr. Randolph's point of order was not heard by the Report, in consequence of the noise and confusion that prevailed.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, insisted that the question before the House was the motion of the gentleman from New York, Mr. J. C. Clark, calling for the House to proceed with the business of receiving petitions under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Marshall said, that the gentleman from Maryland was mistaken. As soon as the Chair had announced the decision on the adoption of the resolution, and before the gentleman from New York got the floor, he (Mr. M.) rose in his place and distinctly called on the Committee of the Judiciary for their report.

Mr. Garrett Davis gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act.

Mr. Arnold moved an adjournment; rejected, yeas 97, nays 119.

Mr. Barnard (chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary) desired to state to the House distinctly that he considered the order of the House passed on the 8th instant, imperative; and that it did not require the order of to-day to give it new force. He had been ready to report in obedience, to the order of the House, ever since Tuesday last, and he held himself ready to report the bill now, if it was the pleasure of the House to receive it.

[Cries of "now, now;" and, on the other hand, "no, no,"]

Mr. Saunders said that he understood the chairman to say that he considered the order on the committee as imperative, and that he held himself ready to report now, if the House would receive this report. Now he (Mr. S.) had received instructions from the committee since the order of to-day was passed; and he now rose, in obedience to the order of the House, and asked leave to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act.

[Great confusion, calls to order, and frequent calls on the Speaker for his decision.]

The Speaker said that it must be obvious to the House that the question presented was a new and difficult one. There was no precedent bearing on it to be found on the Journals. It was clear to him that the House could determine upon the order of its business. Let the Chair decide either way, a majority of the House could, upon an appeal decide the question. It was not very material, therefore, how the Chair decided. The House had, however, decided on the 8th inst., that the Committee should report on Tuesday last; and, again to-day it had decided that the committee should report instantly. He, therefore thought it to be the duty of the Chair to call upon the committee for its report.

Mr. Cushing appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Weller moved the previous question on the appeal; and, after an ineffectual motion for adjournment, which was negatived—yeas 89, nays 107.

The Speaker stated the question and his decision at length.

After further points of order had been raised and discussed,

Mr. C. H. Williams moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—yeas 101, nays 98.

So the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Turney called for the report and the bill in accordance with the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Winthrop insisted that the Speaker should call upon the remaining States for petitions.

The Speaker said that the report and bill were first in order.

Mr. Barnard (chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary) then rose and said: Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the pre-emptory order of the House, I report a bill to repeal the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Winthrop objected to the reading of the bill, and presented the point of order, that the order of the House having been complied with by the report of the committee, the House must return to its regular business.

Mr. Hopkins called the attention of the Chair to the 115th rule, which prescribes that when a bill is presented, it must first be read for information; and if objected to, the question arises, shall it be rejected? He therefore raised the point of order whether the next question was not, "Shall this bill be rejected?"

The Speaker decided that the bill must first be read, which was accordingly done and after that, he further decided that the point of order raised by Mr. Winthrop was correct, and that the call for petitions must be proceeded with—giving the reasons for decision at length.

Mr. Wise appealed from the decision of the Chair, and after a debate, in which Messrs. Wise and Fillmore took part.

Mr. Everett moved to lay the bill and appeal upon the table.

Mr. Arnold moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Underwood wanted to know whether, if the House adjourned, the bill and appeal would be the first thing in order on Monday morning.

The Speaker said that the appeal would.

The question was then taken upon the motion to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 105, nays 102.

So the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 17.

In the Senate to-day, numerous memorials were presented, principally from New York, concerning the Bankrupt law. All of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clay had a great variety of petitions to present, all remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt law. Before making a motion to refer them, he submitted a few observations on the subject. In conclusion he referred to a rumor which had been circulated in a manner that demanded some notice at his hands. This rumor was that he had instigated certain movements in the other end of the Capitol (the House of Representatives) in relation to the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He scorned to repeat an insinuation so dishonorable, and so inconsistent with his whole course of life and character. He ought as well be accused of originating the motion of his friend from Missouri, (Mr. Linn) to repeal the Distribution act.

When the Bankrupt act was on its passage in the other House, every one of the Kentucky delegation but one voted against it; and that one on his return home, finding reason to change his opinion, had now voted for its repeal. It had been insinuated on this, that he (Mr. Clay) had dictated to the Kentucky delegation, and influenced their recent vote. Those who made the insinuation knew nothing of Kentuckyans if they supposed any delegation sent from

that State would brook such dictation. And whatever difference of opinion prevailed in the Senate between himself and those who were opposed to him in politics, he could appeal to every gentleman in that chamber for the reputation to all such insinuations. He believed there was not one who would countenance the foul calumny—not one who did not believe of him, that whatever may be the errors of the head, the heart at least was right, and that he had studied to live and die an honest man—honest in public and private life. Having made these few observations, he moved that the petitions should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and they were so referred.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the Senate the average strength of the army, including the Military Academy and Cadets, during the year ending the 31st December last, estimated by the average strength of each month, with the proportion of officers to men, estimated in the same manner; and also the expense of the army, including the Academy, for the same period, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Mr. Allen submitted the following important resolution, which was read, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in the present exigency of its financial affairs, be carried on, without either recouling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of the public domain, and which, by an existing act is set apart for distribution to the States; or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution by means of increasing the taxes now levied upon them, in the form of tariff duties; or, by imposing a new and direct tax upon them; or, by borrowing upon their credit, in the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to be paid eventually out of their labor and property. And if, in his opinion, the Government cannot be so carried on, without thus recouling the land revenue; or increasing the taxes; or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution; then which of those alternatives will, in his opinion, be the most economical to the people: the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans? Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon which such his opinions may be founded.

Mr. Allen wished its consideration at that time; but

Mr. Evans having objected to its consideration, the resolution lies over for future action.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the resolution was ordered to be printed.

The bill of Mr. Benton to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law for two years from the first February, was, on the motion of that gentleman, laid on the table pending the action in the other branch of Congress on that subject.

The bill of Mr. Linn, to repeal the Distribution act, and to pledge the proceeds from the sales of the public lands to the defenses of the country, being the special order for to-day, was, on his motion, postponed as such till to-morrow.

The three several joint resolutions of Mr. Clay, to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to restrict to veto power, to vest the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer in Congress, and making members of Congress ineligible to Executive appointments, were, at the request of Mr. Clay, postponed as special orders till Monday next—debility preventing him from opening the debate on them to-day.

The Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Select Committee on the Board of Exchequer project.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee, viz:

Messrs. Tallmadge, Preston, Bates, Walker, Evans, Merriek, Young, White, and Rives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the unfinished business of Saturday, being Mr. Wise's appeal on the Speaker's decision, to place the bill on the calendar without action at this time.

The main question on sustaining the decision was put and decided—yeas 99, nays 119.

So the House reversed the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Granger moved the rejection of the bill and addressed the House in support of his motion.

After many motions and points of order had been made to defeat the passage of the bill, the main question was at last taken and it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 126, nays 94. A consideration was moved, but rejected.

The question being on the title of the bill,

Mr. Arnold moved to amend it by adding the words, "being the first important act of public nature that ever passed without debate."

Mr. Weller raised the question whether the amendment was in order, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Wise objected that the amendment was not in order. First, it would make the title in no manner descriptive of the bill, and was inconsistent with its character. Secondly it was insulting to the House, as asking it to pass a reflection on itself; and thirdly, it was not true in point of fact.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. Wm. B. Campbell moved the previous question on the title; which having been seconded,

On motion of Mr. Andrews,

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 18.

Mr. Morehead on presenting certain memorials remonstrating against the repeal, postponement or amendment of the Bankrupt law, took occasion to submit a few observations as to himself, for which he claimed the indulgence of the Senate. The House of Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature had passed, by a large majority, resolutions instructing their Senators, and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt law. The sentiments of his State were no longer to be doubted on that point, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to conform to them. He spoke for himself alone, and not for his distinguished colleagues. There was, he conceived, a wide distinction between their positions. Kentucky was not so selfish as to expect the views of that distinguished individual to be bounded by her local opinions. He (Mr. M.) had felt it necessary to make these observations in vindication of the course he should pursue when the question should come up for decision.

The Treasury note bill was reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Finance with several amendments.

A number of engrossed bills were read the third time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Walker to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary a petition adverse to the repeal of the Bankrupt law, with instructions to report a bill amendatory of the law, including Banks within its compulsory provisions;—and such other amendments as the committee might think advisable.

Mr. King made some remarks adverse to the amendment.

Mr. Allen suggested that its adoption would have the effect of delaying on the repealing bill, which came from the House and on which prompt action was desirable.

Mr. Walker did not intend, by his motion, to delay action on the question of repeal, though he should vote against the bill to repeal. To prevent delay he modified the motion so as to make it simply a proposition to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the law, so as to include banking institutions within its compulsory provisions.

The motion thus modified was agreed to.

After some time spent in Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Linn offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House, the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate into the management of the New York Custom House. Objected to, and not received.

The Speaker resumed the call of the States for petitions, and they were presented, on various subjects.

Mr. Fillmore submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House a tabular statement exhibiting a comparative estimate of the Tariffs of other nations, and that of the United States.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

After the presentation and reference of numerous memorials for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the reception of reports from committees.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen on Monday, was taken up for consideration:

Mr. Evans objected to the resolution and moved to lay it on the table.

After some discussion the yeas and nays having been on this motion, it was decided in the negative.—Yeas 24, nays 17.

The Senate proceeded to consider as in Committee of the Whole, the bill from the House of Representatives for the issue of Treasury notes. The bill was reported from the Committee of Finance with several verbal amendments, which were agreed to without opposition.

The next amendment proposed by the Committee was to strike out the proviso in the following words:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of July 21, 1841.

Mr. Evans spoke at some length, showing the absolute necessity of striking the proviso from the bill; contending that the Government would not only want the issue of five millions of Treasury notes proposed by the bill, to carry on its operations this year, but at least five of the six and a half millions of the loan authorized at the last session, not yet effected, which this proviso proposed to dispense with.—He entered into estimates to show this and concluded by saying that, at the end of the year, the Government indebtedness would be seventeen millions of dollars.

Mr. Buchanan said he rose for a purpose far different from that of participating in this debate. The House of Representatives had officially announced to the Senate the death of the Hon. Darius Danmuck, Jr., a member of that body from the State of Pennsylvania, and although it might not have been the practice, he asked it to his own feelings, as well as to the respect so justly due to the character of the deceased, to ask that the Senate should adjourn as a testimonial of respect for his memory.

After some further remarks, Mr. B. moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Biddick announced to the House the death of the Hon. Darius Danmuck, Jr., one of his colleagues, and late a member of that body, from Pennsylvania;—he died on the 13th present month at his residence in Montrose.

Mr. D. offered the usual resolutions as testimonials of respect for the deceased.

he could say was, that the Committee sat twice a week, and were busily engaged with the subject that had been referred to them.

Mr. Botts was glad to hear so, for he had understood that the Committee did not intend to report this Session.

The House resumed the call for petitions and after many had been presented.

The House adjourned.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.:
Friday, January 23, 1842.

Congress.

We have crowded ourselves out of elbow room almost, to make way for the report of Congressional proceedings up to the latest dates received. These are, or ought to be, in the present condition of the country, of more interest to the public than any thing else, and therefore we give them the precedence over other things. Let the people watch the movements of the whig majority—the "economy" and "reform" party, and observe the acts of the Democratic minority, and judge for themselves which of these two are carrying out their professions in good faith. The whigs who go for additional Tariff taxes,—for running the nation deeper and deeper in debt every day,—for Bankrupt laws to benefit speculating debtors, and defraud honest creditors,—for robbery bills to bribe the States with the public money and tax the people to fill an empty Treasury;—or the Democrats who oppose all these schemes, and go for retrenchment and reform in earnest.

We give a long report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 15th, from which it will be seen what desperate efforts were made by a whig minority to prevent the report of a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The same means were used on Monday to delay the passage of the Bill. During these two days, the House, it is stated, presented a scene of uproar and confusion that would have disgraced a decent crowd in a court yard, and all occasioned by the factious efforts of a minority to defeat the action of the majority, in the repeal of an odious law, which has met with the most universal reprobation of any one ever passed by Congress. This is Federal whig subordination to the will of the people.

Although the House has passed the Treasury Note bill—being unable probably to resist the earnest prayer of Mr. Fillmore in behalf of the bankrupt Treasury, and more particularly, the pressing calls of their own empty pockets—the whig majority in the Senate refused to let the five millions cut off by it from the loan, slip through their fingers, and have according amended it in such a manner that its passage must be considerably delayed. In the mean time what is to become of the "finances" of honorable members? Mr. Marshall said he had not the first red cent in his pocket, and a good many others it is presumable, are in the same fix. One capitalist in this, the "reformers" are paying for their own prodigal waste of money in emptying the Treasury, and the only pity is that they are not paying more dearly; though no doubt, they will pay dearly enough yet for their doings.

The Bankrupt Law.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The vote on its final passage stood 426 yeas, to 94 nays. It is the general impression however, that the Bill will not pass the Senate, as Mr. Clay and most of the other Federal Senators are against the repeal, and they have the control of that body.

It was the boast of many Whig papers that this law was the greatest and best measure of the Extra Session. What will they now say when one branch of Congress is in favor of its repeal, by a large majority, even before it goes into operation?

Mr. Clay and his Federal associates may for the present, defeat the repeal, but they cannot defer it long. The voice of the people has gone forth in loud and stern condemnation of its dishonest principle, and from every part of the country it is proclaimed that this abominable law shall be repealed.

Gen. Harrison and the United States Bank.

The Federal Whigs, denounce their President John Tyler, and abuse him with the most bitter and unmerciful severity for refusing to prepare him self, and for obeying his conscience in rejoining the Bank Bills. Had Gen. Harrison lived, they say, we should now be blessed with another Biddle Bank. But what right have they to say any such thing—what right to declare that Harrison would have sanctioned the Bills they passed? None whatever. His votes while in Congress, and his declarations at other times, are altogether sufficient to justify the conclusion that he would not have sanctioned any such Bank as they proposed, and attempted to force on the President and the country.

On one occasion he expressed himself in a letter to his constituents in this strong language:

"I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional—it not being one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect; and my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke its charter."

How dare the Whigs say that Gen. Harrison would, in his last days, have violated all the expressed principles of his whole life, and disregarded his solemn oath to support the Constitution, by approving what he believed to be "unconstitutional"? It is a slander on the fame of the dead President.

Why turn him out?

The Editor of the Raleigh Register in his paper of the 11th instant, seems to be actually astounded at the presumptuous intention of the Democrats to oppose the re-election of Mr. Morehead. He is in a quandary to find out why it is—that the "self styled Democratic party wish to deprive him (Gov. Morehead) of his office,"—and "why he should not be allowed the privilege of re-election guaranteed to him by the Constitution." *Impertinence*—we should be gratified to know, if it was quite convenient for any body to inform us, what Constitution it is that has guaranteed to Mr. Morehead the privilege of re-election. We can find no such guarantee in the Constitution of North Carolina;—that instrument says, the Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another shall be elected, but it gives no guarantee for the re-election of the same man that we are able to discover. That is left to the people. This privilege, therefore, which the Register speaks of, must be in the new Constitution which Mr. Clay and the Whigs are preparing for the country, in place of the old one they are anxious in part to abolish.

Again—the Editor says—"to deprive him of his office." Why, truly, after the two years expire, it will no longer be his office;—it will then be Mr. Henry's office. We "self-styled Democrats" are not about to turn Mr. Morehead out of the office before his time expires—we assure the Register that, to our knowledge, there is no such intention,—we only aim to prevent his getting into it again—that is all. These whig folks have some curious notions about offices. When, by hook or by crook, they once get into one, they seem to think they have a vested right in it, and are mortally opposed to being turned out. This is anti-republican, and moreover unphilosophical.—They ought to take the thing more coolly. There is nothing like making a virtue of necessity, to save appearances. Let Gov. Morehead consider the example and conduct of other great men who have gone before him. Let him recollect the Roman Emperor who threw aside the Imperial purple, and devoted his time in the cultivation of cabbage,—and many instances equally illustrious, of voluntary and involuntary retractions from the cares of State. If his Excellency should have no taste for horticulture, why let him again enter the arena of the County Courts—a theatre after all, in the opinion of many, more suited to his genius, than the chair of the State.

One thing, we think, is pretty certain, he will have to quit the Governor's office *volens volens*.

The Federal Whigs in motion.

The Federal Whigs of North Carolina have taken the alarm at the Democratic Convention which lately met in Raleigh, and they propose to hold one of their own likewise.

If the Convention which met in Raleigh under such unfavorable circumstances, has given a scare to the Whiggery as is very evident, what will become of their feelings when they see the great Convention, which is to be held in Salisbury on the 20th May next?

The Whigs propose to hold their Convention on the 4th April. The anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death. This is ominous. Mark the coincidence. Gen. Harrison after occupying the Presidential chair just one month to half an hour, departed this life of care and trouble on the 4th April. The Federal Whig party after being in the Extra Session just one month, split asunder and fell to pieces, and now the North Carolina branch of the party propose to meet on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death. We think the time is fitly chosen to make a die of it, give their cause a splendid burial, and so wind up the life, adventures, and death of Federal Whiggism in North Carolina. Wonder if they will have *crave and kid gloves* to parade in on the occasion. They surely will not fail to have a few log cabins, and a canoe or two to grace their Convention; above all, they should by no means neglect to provide a barrel or so of sour cider, to keep their spirits up, by pouring cider down; for if the signs of the times are to be at all relied on, they will need some hard drink or other to cheer them on the melancholy occasion.

Trial of Biddle and Company.

Proceedings have been instituted against the "great financier" and his accomplices, and their trial was progressing before Recorder Vaux at Philadelphia at the latest accounts. The witnesses prove the abstraction of large amounts of money, without the authority of the Board, in sums as high as \$20,000 at a time. In the course of the investigation, the Recorder remarked, that he meant fearlessly to do his duty in this, precisely as in every other case that was brought before him of a like criminal nature. The idea of treating great swindlers to the same measure of justice as petty rogues, was so novel and strange withal, that it astonished the spectators in the court so far out of their propriety, as to induce an expression of applause, which was however, promptly checked by the Recorder. If they do get the simple justice they deserve, nobody doubts what it will be.

It is said that the Bankrupt law if it is not repealed, will enable a certain class of the New York merchants to cheat their English creditors out of some millions; and a New York whig paper charges that these English creditors have raised a large fund to buy up Whig members of Congress to vote for a repeal, paying them at the round rate of \$100,000 a piece. This paper names the whole Kentucky delegation in the House, except one man who voted against the bill at the Extra Session, as having been bought over in this way. This is Whig against Whig be it observed.

Specie in the United States.

By the laws of the United States an account is kept at the Custom Houses of every dollar of specie that goes out of the country, and of every dollar that comes in. From these books it is ascertained and communicated to Congress, that at the present time, there are upwards of 90 millions of dollars of specie in the United States. To this

must be added what our own mines have produced within the past 5 or 10 years. Yes, ninety millions of gold and silver—yet the Bank men tell us, that if we discard bank notes, there will not be hard money enough to answer the purpose of circulation. Now, what becomes of this objection when it is met by the plain fact that there is actually, at this time, more specie in the country, than there are bank notes in circulation, and if the shin plaster bank notes were all committed to the flames tomorrow, real money would be more abundant in one month than it now is. Bank notes unquestionably banish specie from currency, and as long as notes are taken as money, the people need not expect to handle silver and gold except by forcing it from the banks, since these are kept back, and the paper is thrust into circulation.

But say the Bank people, it will never do in the world to substitute gold and silver for notes, as gold and silver are too heavy to carry. Commend us to such burdens! Alas, we wish all our friends (ourselves too) had but as much of the precious weighty stuff as we could manage to move under. Too heavy to carry! One pound of gold (12 oz.) is worth upwards of \$250, ten pounds of gold is worth upwards of \$2500. We have strong doubts whether there are many of us who would have more than ten pounds of the metal to carry about at any one time. For our humble self, we can manage to carry all we can get without any inconvenience at all, and we more than suspect that this is pretty much the case with a very large majority of men.

The New York Mirror, for January, appears in a new and beautiful dress, and is altogether a capital number. It is the beginning of the twentieth volume and promises richly for the year. This number contains a fine engraving "The Village School in Rome," and an excellently written illustration of it. The Mirror is "a weekly Gazette of the Belle Lettres, and fine arts; embellished monthly with costly and magnificent quarto steel engravings, and wood cut pictures of the fashions, and weekly with the most popular and beautiful music of the day, arranged for the Piano, Guitar, and Harp." Terms—\$5 per annum in advance. We can recommend it for what it professes to be, the most elegant "Parlor Journal" in the country.

The Mirror is printed and published by Daniel Farnham, No 145, Nassau Street.—Edited by Gen. G. P. Morris.

A certain Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, member in the House of Representatives, lately undertook to assail the intelligence of the enlightened Democratic State of New Hampshire, and got for his pains, from Mr. Burke of that State, one of the most execrating lashings in the way of a reply that ever fell to the lot of an honorable ignoramus on the floor of the House. This Mr. Arnold is a man of wonderful parts and vast "larnin," and has been doing some "tall" quoting it seems this Session, as well as a little extensive speechifying. The Charleston Mercury notices his erudition thus:

Mr. Arnold quoting Vulcan!

"It was remarked," said Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, the other day in one of his Anti-Tyler orations, "by Vulcan, or some other ancient philosopher, that men should have glass windows in their bosoms," &c. The Vulcan here spoken of, lived long before the landing of Pilgrim's Progress at Plymouth rock in Virginia—or the coming of the Juggernauts from France, upon the massacre of the Innocents by Herod, Duke of Burgundy. He was opposed to the Peripatetic school, though he invented wooden legs, having had one of his fractured when kicked down stairs by the Right Rev. Dr. Junier, on account of a quarrel between him and Colonel Mars of the Olympic militia, about one Madam Venus, the inventor of horn-combs. He then became a Stoic on the Island of Lemnos, where he composed thunder-bolts, standing on one foot gander-fashion, and was for a long time at the head of a very respectable Iron Factory. Our recollection of his works is rather rusty, but Mr. Arnold is evidently fresh from their perusal.

The Committee on apportionment have fixed on 64,000 as the ratio of congressional representation. This will reduce the number of members for North Carolina to 9. South Carolina to 6. Tennessee to 11. The whole reduction in the House is 15. We will give a full table hereafter.

An easy question in Arithmetic.

By the time the Whigs shall have been in power one year, they will have contracted a National debt of seventeen millions of dollars;—they will have increased the taxes twenty millions;—they will have increased the expenses of the Government from 21 to 38 millions;—now,

Query.—At this rate, what will the National debt—the taxes—and the expenditures be at the end of four years?

The people are about to "pay for the whistle."

"The Scarlet Fever," says the Oxford Mercury, "is raging with great malignity in Milton, N. C., and Boydton, Va. A great number of children have fallen victims to the disease, and all ages have felt its attacks."

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

We are requested to make known that there is to be a Public Meeting at Thompson's Store (formerly Frederic Thompson's) in Davidson County, on the first Saturday in February, which is the 5th day of the month. It is understood that the acts of the Extra Session are to be discussed.—The people, without distinction of party, are invited to attend, and hear what the Democrats have to say against, and the Whigs in favor of these acts. If the weather should prove favorable, it is supposed the meeting will be numerously attended.

It would seem from the following, that the Court of Errors of the State of New York, do not hold the doctrine that the State must pay their bonds, whether they were cheated out of them or not. Eighteen to three of the grave jurists of New York maintain, in regard to the Illinois bonds, the doctrine of repudiation, as is asserted by Mississippi and Arkansas:

In the case of Delfield vs. the State of Illinois the Court of Errors have affirmed the act of the Chancellor granting injunction and appointing a receiver of 583

Illinois State bonds held by Mr. Delfield. The votes stood—18 to 3.

Petitions on the subject of repudiating the State debt were referred to a committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania on Wednesday. The committee was instructed to report against it, and to give unqualified assurances to the creditors of the State every where, that the faith of Pennsylvania would most solemnly be preserved. They reported accordingly, and the report was adopted unanimously by the House!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 11.

MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY BANK—CINCINNATI BANK—GREAT EXCITEMENT, RIOT, &c.

The Miami Exporting Company Bank, yesterday refused payment of its paper, and closed its doors before the usual time of closing business of the day. This morning the paper of that and the Cincinnati Bank was refused in market. The former remained closed, and a run was commenced upon the latter, when a notice was posted upon the door in the following words: "This bank has suspended for twenty days." An effort was simultaneously made to close the doors of the bank, but the crowd, which had become by this time large, prevented and rushed in, demanding redemption of their paper.

The persons in the bank, fearing for their own personal safety, and finding it impossible to withstand the run, run themselves, leaving the premises altogether in possession of the crowd, which was constantly increasing both in numbers and excitement. The furniture, counters, &c. of the concern were now laid hold of, and thrown into the street, where they were mostly broken up. We saw one individual with the top of a book-case on his shoulder and a couple of chairs in his hand, moving off. Being asked if he had got enough to make him whole, he replied "yes, he supposed so." Papers, vouchers, blanks, books, &c. were torn in pieces, and trampled under foot, with a degree of excitement and indiscretion which nothing but a sense of deep wrong could have caused. At this moment, (half past nine,) an effort is being made to break into the vault or safe. The crowd is large, and under great excitement. The sheriff, Mr. Avery, went into the midst, and made an effort to be heard, but he was picked up and carried into the street. The Miami Exporting Company Bank, standing only two doors above, is barred and bolted, and some wag has written over the door "poor old cow." A large, upon the opposite corner, has shut up, from apprehension, as many say, of violence—others, from inability to pay.—The Exchange Bank is open, and paying.

10 o'clock.—The crowd having completely ridden the Cincinnati Bank, broke in the doors of the Miami Exporting Company, and took it through a similar process. The mass of excited people has been steadily increasing. Main street, from Third half way up to Fourth is literally blocked up, and there are many at the corner of Third. The Miami Exporting Company's concern, we presume, had little of value left in it by the managers. Its books and other valuables had most likely been removed; of specie and other bank paper, there was probably no accession for removal. We saw blank checks, &c. thrown out, and sent flying through the air; but they were all blank—bubbles merely.

The Exchange Bank is still open, and paying.—We learn that demands have been made of Mr. Bates at this bank for the redemption of West Union paper, which have been complied with per force. The police and constables have made some efforts to quell the disorder, but whether any persons have been arrested, we are unable to say. We hear on sympathy expressed in behalf of the sufferers among the bystanders. The public mind is so completely outraged by the fraud and plunder of worthless banks, that even violence and riot is looked upon as the lesser evil. This is truly a deplorable state of things.

12 o'clock.—An effort has been made to disperse the crowd by reading the riot act, and otherwise inducing them to disperse. So great was the clamor and confusion, however, that the attempt utterly failed, and those engaged in it were compelled to leave the ground, having been somewhat roughly handled. A portion of the Citizens' Guards, a military company, having paraded, were led with a few firemen, to the place, and took possession of the buildings after some resistance. Blows were freely exchanged with the crowd, and several shots were fired by the military. It is stated that one man has been shot. The alarm of fire is now being sounded, we presume to bring the whole fire corps together.

Such are the deplorable consequences of the fraud and wrong that the whole community have suffered by means of shuplasters. In the excitement of loss and suffering, the laws are trampled under foot, property is destroyed and perhaps life lost. We much fear that the end is not yet.

We earnestly entreat the good people who may have been concerned in these disorderly proceedings to desist—to regard the laws—to respect the authorities—to retire peacefully to their homes, and set their faces, like good citizens, against further transgressions of order, as well by means of the issuing of shuplasters as the resort to violence in their suppression. What is gained by such proceedings?—We employ every reasoning individual to put this question to himself. The property, books and vouchers of these banks, have, to a great extent, been destroyed; it may be utterly impossible, in consequence, for them to pay any portion of their notes; whereas, something might have been realized.—Blows, wounds, have been inflicted—what has been gained? Admit that you have been wronged, defrauded, outraged—are you redressing yourselves? Are you righting your injuries by these means?—Are you not rather destroying the protection of your own property—the protection of the laws—and giving countenance and support to a spirit that regards neither property, law, nor life?

We have penned the above paragraphs in great haste. At this, (one o'clock) it is ascertained that one man has had his leg broken, and one or two others slightly wounded—no one killed. It is stated that the crowd have possession of the buildings. The Exchange Bank has been taken possession of, and completely ridden after the fashion of the others. We have not learned whether it had stopped payment or not. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank still continues payment. It is said to have but little paper out. Attempts are being made to get out a strong force of the military, and disperse the crowd, but such is the feeling among those who compose the military, that we know not how it is to be done. Apprehensions are expressed of further violence to-night, which we trust may prove unfounded. At present, however, the multitude appear to have complete control.

Half past one.—The Office of Lougee & Co. has been broken open and gutted. The crowd has much increased, both in numbers and excitement.

We earnestly hope that here this violence may be stayed. Whether such will be the case or no remains to be seen. An exceedingly angry spirit

has been caused by the ill advised attempt to suppress the disturbance by military force. The military, we hear, were compelled to leave the ground, and made to take refuge in the Mayor's office. We must here close our account of these unhappy proceedings—as the paper must go to press. Pray God we may not have worse consequences to record to-morrow.

New York and Virginia.—Governor Stewart has discharged a large annual cargo of small potatoes upon the New York Legislature. In overhauling it, we find nothing of special interest, except that he makes the tempting offer, if Virginia will repeal her non-intercourse law, that he will resume the discussion of the negro-stealing controversy; as if the Old Dominion wanted any more of his slack! Contrary to his usual garrulity he dismisses the complaint of his "worthy contemporary" of Georgia, on the same score, with a brevity almost contemptuous.—*Mercury*.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 25th inst., by Col. Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. RICHARD THOMASON to Miss MARY E. KRIDEN.

Salisbury Male and Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in February, (14th) under the direction of the subscriber, in the large rooms, at present occupied by the Rev. John D. Schuck.

TERMS:

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$3 00
English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, including the former branches, 7 00
Pupils will be charged from the time they enter.
JACOB CRIM.

Being personally acquainted with the character of the Rev. Mr. Crim, and his qualifications as an instructor of youth, I cheerfully recommend him to my former patrons and the public, as one of the best Teachers.
JOHN D. SCHECK.
Pastor of the Lutheran Church.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 23, 1842. 3w

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. Jan. P. Carey, a delegate of the "Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore," will commence a series of public addresses, on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 3rd Monday in February next, at being Superior Court week.

Mr. Carey has been, for sometime past, going to and fro, and up and down on the earth, "laboring in that good cause;" according to the opinions of some has been turning the world up side down, and according to the opinions of others, has been turning the world right side up. The public are invited to attend, to hear, and to judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society, and Auxiliaries, are requested to attend.
J. PHIFER.
January 23, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the house of Robert N. Craig, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust, on Thursday, the 17th day of February next, stock of HORSES, MULES, HOGS, and best kind of household and kitchen furniture, also SOME 7 or 8 Negroes, and a large quantity of farming tools of first rate kind. Also, corn and other articles of crop of the last year, together with TWO WAGGONS AND GEAR. Also, the half right of a Blacksmith, named Elijah, and half the interest in the tools and furniture of a Blacksmith's shop, together with an interest in 200 ACRES OF LAND on Deal's creek, adjoining Chambers Winters, Lewis Jacobs, and others.—Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES OWENS, Trustee.
Rowan County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 4t.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the 1st of September, 1841, Forty head of Sheep—mostly wethers,—marked as follows:—some with a slit in each ear and an under-bit out of the same, and the others have a smooth crop in each ear and an under-bit in left ear. Any person giving information concerning them to Elias Lee, or John I. Shaver, Salisbury, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.
DAVID WORTH.
Ashe County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 3t

SILAS HUIE, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, alter it as cut out, at the following prices:—Jacks coats, and all kinds of thin coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Vests, 75 cents. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.
Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 7th of February next, at being Monday of Rowan county Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

conveyed by Burton Craig to Sam'l. Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good house servants, field hands and

A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

Terms.—One fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negotiable paper in Bank with not more than sixty days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months.
ALEX. W. BRANDON.
Atto. in fact for Sam'l. Lemly.
December 24, 1841.

The *Charlotte Gazette*, *Mockenburgh's Georgian*, and *Greenboro' Patriot*, will insert 3 times each.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Administrator of Joseph A. Cowan, dec'd., by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment between now and February Court, or else they may expect to settle with an officer, as the business of the estate must be closed.
R. LOCKE, Agent.
Rowan County, N. C., January 14, 1842. 13

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG negro woman and child—she is a first rate Cook and a good washer. Apply at this office.
Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.



THOUGHTS.

They come when the sunlight is bright on the mountain;
They come when the moonshine is white on the fountain;
At noon and at even, by minutes and hours,
But not as they once were, of birds and of flowers.

They come when some token of past days will rise,
As a link to the present, and then they bring sighs;
They come when some dreaming through hopes and through fears,
Rushes on to the future, and then they bring tears.

They come when you are mist o'er ocean is rife,
And they tell of the shadow that hangs over life;
They come when the dark storm, in thunder and gloom,
Spreads around, and they speak of the earth and the tomb.

They come when the riddle is low on the lake,
And the plover is looking by fountain or brake;
And the twilight looks out with a star on his breast,
And they whisper that all but themselves are at rest.

They come when the low breeze is fanning the leaves;
They come when the flower cup the dew-drop receives;
By night's moonlight silence, by day's moonlight hum,
At all times, oh! deeply and darkly they come.

AGRICULTURAL.



BREEDING AND TREATMENT OF HORSES (CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Colts should always be weaned before the grass is generally gone, and should be put into some enclosure where they cannot hurt themselves. Their dams should be stabled for a few days, and milked if their bags swell much. These colts should never be stabled until broke, nor much after that before they are full grown. But they should have well covered shelters, open to the south, under which to protect themselves from bad weather. Plenty of good corn, fodder, or hay in winter, and grass when it comes, and as long as it lasts, will keep them whilst unbroke, in a healthy, growing condition, which is far better than keeping them very fat to force their growth beyond what is natural; for overgrown horses, like overgrown men, rarely, if ever, have hardihood, vigor, and activity in proportion to their size. In fact, very large horses are objectionable for all purposes, except slow and heavy draughts. The gentling of colts should commence soon after they are foaled, and continue until they are broke. Frequent handling, occasional salting or feeding them out of your hand, and stroking their necks are all good practices. From two or three years old they should be accustomed by degrees to the saddle and bridle; a light snaffle is best. Thus treated, the breaking becomes so easy, that they will rarely play any tricks, and may be soon taught even to stand fire, by shooting off a gun or a pistol for a few days, just as they commence eating. In a word, uniformly kind, gentle treatment by their master, will always make such good, docile, gentle horses, that they will often follow him like a dog, and will manifest equal regard for his person.

All the general directions for the treatment of horses in England will suit quite as well for the horses of our own country. But the articles of food being somewhat different with us, I will add a few remarks on that subject. In most of our States, the chief food for horses is Indian corn and the fodder thereof. Both are usually fed away in the most careless, extravagant, and wasteful manner—the corn being given in the ears, and the fodder in bundles, which are thrown unsorted into the horse racks or on the ground. Much then is wasted by being trampled under foot, and so dirtied that the horse rejects it, whilst many of the grains of corn pass through his body undigested, and of course render him no service whatever. He also loses all the benefit of the cob, which he rarely eats when whole, although they make an excellent food, if ground up with the grain. This mode of feeding is much the most general, notwithstanding it has been indisputably proved by actual and numerous experiments, that to give the corn and cob ground together, which is called *cob hominy*, and fodder chopped in a cutting box, not only saves more than enough to pay the extra expense of grinding and cutting, but actually keeps the horse in better condition than the same quantity of corn and fodder given in the usual way. Moreover, it is a cheaper food than any other of which grain, either whole or crushed, forms a part. Take oats for example, which are the most common, where corn is not used, and let us estimate the former at forty and the latter at sixty cents a bushel, which I think a fair general average in the States where corn is a staple crop. Now as only half the cob hominy is grain, and the mixture will cost only thirty cents a bushel, and is generally deemed fully equal in nutritive qualities to a bushel of oats. If these also be crushed, we must add about four cents to their cost, and the difference between the two kinds of ground food, (the chopped fodder being the same in both cases,) will be about 14 cents per bushel, in favor of cob hominy. Suppose then, that one gallon, three times a day, is enough, as experience has proved it to be, for an ordinary sized horse, with eighteen or twenty bundles of fodder, the saving in one week, by feeding with cob hominy, will be a trifle over thirty-six cents, or nearly nineteen dollars a year for each horse, which is the annual interest of rather more than \$315. Yet not one in a hundred of our western men who are "well off" (as the saying is) keep less than three or four horses that do no farm work, and thus they do at an additional yearly expense, when oats and unchopped fodder are their food, of 57 dollars for three, and 76 dollars for four horses, rather than beat the small trouble of having their fodder chopped, and their years of corn ground into cob hominy. Ten or twelve poor

children might be annually schooled for that sum. For horses that are often harried and rapidly travelled, oats are generally deemed better than corn, as less heating; but a greater quantity of them must be given, in the proportion of about one and a half gallons of oats to one of corn at each feed. Under such usage, green food should never be given if avoidable. But when the horse can rest for a few days some may be allowed him, in small quantities, by way of medicine. Any kind of grass that a horse will eat, may answer the purpose, but lucerne and clover of the first cutting are deemed best—the second always salivates—an effect, by the way, for which no cause, I believe, has yet been discovered. Presupposing that a horse has plenty of wholesome food and proper grooming, if you would give him a finer coat than these alone can produce, let him eat a pint of sound wheat or a small handful of brown sugar mixed with his food, about once in every six or eight days, for a few weeks, and the object will be attained far better than by blanketing, which always makes him more liable to take cold, when exposed to bad weather, as he sometimes must necessarily be. On long journeys, in hot weather, give your horse a double feed at night; in the morning travel 15 or 20 miles before you feed him again, then do it lightly and after he is cool. Give a few quarts of soft water both before and after his food, then resume your journey and go fifteen or 20 miles farther. This will enable you to stop early every evening, without any night riding, and will give both yourself and your horse a long rest to recruit your strength. If your horse be sound, you may thus travel him hundreds of miles without danger of his falling.

Farm horses may be kept in good order at much less expense; for they may be fed, when unemployed, upon any of the roots which it is customary to give them in England, in addition to these, we have the pumpkin and its varieties, all of which are good food for horses, but the seeds should always be taken out, as they are powerfully diuretic. If such food be at first rejected, horses may soon be taught to eat it, by mixing a little salt with it, and offering them no thing else for a few days. To this should be added, as soon as they will eat such mixture, from thirty to forty pounds of chopped provender, for every twenty four hours, and this may be made either of well cured corn tops, blades, hay, wheat, oat, or rye straw, or chaff. Corn shucks (which is the southern name for the covering of the ears,) answer well to mix when chopped up, with the roots or pumpkins; if they are salted as they are put up, and kept dry. Another very good long forage peculiar to our country, consists of Indian pea vine. These make excellent food for farm horses, if exposed to the sun until they are somewhat wilted, then stacked in alternate layers with the straw of either wheat, rye, or oats, and each layer sprinkled with salt, as they are stacked. Thus fed and protected from bad weather by warm shelters, open only to the south, and well covered with any kind of thatch, or corn tops, or loose straw, farm horses may be kept healthy and in good order throughout the Southern States, without their owners incurring the expense of wooden or brick stables for them. Stalls, however, should be made for them under the shelters, with divisions high and close enough to prevent their fighting and in those they should be tied while eating. Their managers or troughs should be wider and deeper, than when racks also are used, although they never should be, or lazy hostlers will be sure to avail themselves of them, if not closely watched. When put to constant farm work, horses should have only dry food, three times a day. It may consist either of bran, shorts, cob hominy, ground rye, oats, broom corn or oats mixed with chopped stuff in the proportions already mentioned—that is, about thirty-five pounds for horses of common size, and forty pounds for the largest. But after the grass is in plenty, and as long as it lasts (if it does not salivate,) they may be turned out at night and rest days although if your pastures are large, more time is lost, every morning in catching them and getting ready for work, than would amply compensate, if spent in farm labor, for the expense of keeping them up, especially should you have any grass to give them a moderate quantity in lieu of a portion of their dry food.

To fatten a horse rapidly, his fodder or hay should always be chopped and steamed, before it is mixed with the meal of either corn, oats, or rye, and as much should be given him, three times a day, as he will eat without leaving any. Give him also salt alone as often as he will eat it, and soft water at least three times a day, but always with some meal of either of the above mentioned grains stirred up with it. A small quantity of ground Indian peas will add much to the nutritive properties of his food; and thus treated, with moderate daily exercise, in good weather, the process of fattening will soon be completed, provided the horse be in good health at the commencement.

I fear that some of your readers perhaps, may deem the foregoing details relative to horses, more minute than they need be, and possibly may think me somewhat officious in giving them. But should they be disposed thus to condemn me, I must beg them to recollect before they pass sentence, that all I have written on the subject has been communicated at the request of yourselves and one of your correspondents. It is true that this request was made to your contributors generally, and therefore it was not my special business to comply with it. Still I have ventured to make the attempt, and should it bring me into any scrape, I hereby give you and your North Carolina friend fair notice that I shall call upon you both lustily for help. If either of you should want further information in regard to horses, let me strongly recommend to you the work on "The Horse," for in addition to all that I have said, you will find a prescription for all their diseases, and directions for correcting every fault which can be directed.

A Noble Sentiment.—"What I adore in Christopher Columbus," says Turgot, "is not his having discovered the new world, but his having gone in search of it on the faith of an opinion."

SCRAPS.

Jugs.—The jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler or decanter may be raised and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean but the jug has a little hole in the top and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity, only by what comes out of it.

Original Anecdote.—An honest countryman and a lawyer, falling into company on the road to a certain county Court House, the following dialogue came off:

Farmer.—How d'ye do, Mr. Latitat?

Lawyer.—Don't feel well to day at all, Mr. Stubbs. Have a dreadful misery in my bowels.

Farmer.—Ah, well I'm glad to hear that.

Lawyer.—Why glad Mr. Stubbs?

Farmer.—Because from what you say, lawyers have bowels. Now I always thought some how, they never had any.

Strange Verdict.—The verdict recently delivered by a jury in Baltimore, who had been empanelled to try a case of felony, was, that they "agreed to disagree." They were discharged as incompetent to deliberate on the case after the finding of such a verdict.

A small difference.—An Irish recruit was asked by his officer—"What's your height?" to which Pat replied, "the man that measured me, told me it was five foot ten—or ten foot five; I'm not exactly sure which, but it was either one or t'other."

Definitions.—Public Spirited.—Dealing on public money.

Developing Resources.—Running in debt.

Counterbalancing Duties.—Lighting t'other end of a burning candle.—Mercury.

A Cold Picture.—It is said that an eminent artist lately painted a snow storm so naturally that he caught a severe cold by sitting too near it with his coat off.

There is a man in these parts, says a Mississippi paper, who takes a pride in paying his honest debt!!! His friends are making arrangements to have him conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

A wise Government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosopher may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

The Sub Treasury.—During the existence of the Independent Treasury law, not a dollar of the public monies was lost; and when the law was repealed by the Wing Extra session of Congress last summer, the Receivers General were able in a few minutes to pay over every cent of the money in their hands. This fact shows the necessity of such a measure. It shows, also, that the measure worked well. But how was it with the United States Bank? That institution ceased to be the fiscal agent of the Government more than seven years ago; and up to this day, the Government has never been able to bring it to a final settlement. It now owes the United States Treasury, by judgment obtained against it a few days ago, the sum of \$251,243 31. This is the difference between the two financial schemes.—*Washington Republican.*

The paper trade in the U. States in its various operations is said to engage from fifty to sixty thousand persons; the machinery and mill property at the present time, is estimated to be worth \$16,000,000; and the paper manufactured annually to amount to \$15,000,000.

Poor Shooting.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 16th ult., says that a street fight with double barreled shot guns, took place in Raymond a few days before, between William O. Chilton and H. C. Stewart. They exchanged two shots each, but did not hurt each other.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making horse-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no gouting, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$2 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt. December 31, 1841.

PRINTING OF EVERY KIND,

SUCH AS,

HAND-BILLS,

HORSE-BILLS,

Blanks of every description.

CARDS, LABELS,

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS.

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Neatly and expeditiously done at the Office

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measure for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the moderate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations. Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS.

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 25 by 18 inches,) at the Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MONTHLY newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the reader portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.

No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

Washington City, D. C. December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its success; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at grocerias, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, plain thruster, and Christian! Recollect there are but few very low, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS. The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

(By Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions.—It is printed with small type—brevier and compact—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress written out, or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same manner as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, that, if there should be any subtility in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE'S and SEaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing in the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Index to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 28, 1842.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Beef, (scarce) | 9 a 10 | Iron, | 4 1/2 a 7 |
| Bacon, | 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 | Lard, | 8 a 10 |
| Brandy, (peach) | 30 a 35 | Wines, | 50 a 60 |
| Do (apple) | 25 a 30 | Nails, | 8 a 9 |
| Butter, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Oats, | 13 a 15 |
| Beeswax, | 18 a 20 | Rice, | 4 a 4 1/2 |
| Bugging, | 15 a 20 | Flour, (quint) | 14 |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Sugar, (brown) | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Coffee, (clean) | 8 a | Do (white) | 18 a 20 |
| Corn, | 20 a 25 | Salt, (fine) | \$1 25 a \$1 50 |
| Collier, | 14 a 18 | Do (rock) | \$1 75 a \$1 00 |
| Flour, | \$4 50 a \$5 00 | Steel, (blacker) | 20 a 30 |
| Feathers, | 35 a 37 1/2 | Do (cast) | 25 a 30 |
| Flaxseed, | 75 a 80 | Tallow, | 12 a 15 |
| Do Oil, | 90 a 84 | Wax, | 25 a |

AT CHERAW, S. C. JANUARY 18, 1842.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Beef, (scarce) | 6 | Flour, | 25 1/2 a 26 |
| Bacon, | 8 a 11 | Feathers, | 40 a 45 |
| Butter, | 12 1/2 a 20 | Lard, (scarce) | 11 a 12 |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 25 | Molasses, | 40 a 50 |
| Bugging, | 25 a 28 | Oats, | 30 a 35 |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Rice, (100 lbs) | \$4 a \$5 |
| Collier, | 12 1/2 a 15 | Sugar, | 10 a 12 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 8 | Salt, (rock) | \$2 1/2 |
| Corn, (scarce) | 5 a 6 | Do (husked) | 8 1/2 a 9 |

AT CAMDEN, S. C. JANUARY 19, 1842.

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Beef, | 4 a 5 | Cotton, | 5 a 7 1/2 |
| Bacon, | 8 a 10 | Corn, | 20 |
| Butter, | 15 a 18 | Flour, | \$7 00 |
| Beeswax, | 18 a 25 | Feathers, | 37 a 40 |
| Bugging, | 26 | Lard, | 10 a 12 |
| Bale Rope, | 12 1/2 | Molasses, | 23 a 25 |
| Collier, | 15 a 18 | Oats, | 41 a 45 |